DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 418 551 EC 306 360

TITLE	Improving Access, Provision, and Funding for Assistive Technology Devices and Services. Tech Act Projects Accomplishments Series.
INSTITUTION	RESNA: Association for the Advancement of Rehabilitation Technology, Arlington, VA.
SPONS AGENCY	National Inst. on Disability and Rehabilitation Research (ED/OSERS), Washington, DC.
PUB DATE	1998-04-00
NOTE	17p.
CONTRACT	H224A50006
AVAILABLE FROM	RESNA Technical Assistance Project, 1700 North Moore St., Suite 1540, Arlington, VA 22209-1903; telephone: 703-524-6686; TDD: 703-524-6639; fax: 703-524-6630; World Wide Web: http://www.resna.org; e-mail: resnata@resna.org
PUB TYPE	Reports - Descriptive (141)
EDRS PRICE	MF01/PC01 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS	*Accessibility (for Disabled); Adults; Agency Cooperation; *Assistive Devices (for Disabled); *Change Strategies; Delivery Systems; *Disabilities; Elementary Secondary Education; Federal Legislation; Financial Support; Organizational Change; Outreach Programs; *Policy Formation; State Legislation; *State Programs
IDENTIFIERS	Medicaid; Medicare; *Technology Related Assistance Individ Disabil Act

ABSTRACT

This report describes individual state projects under the Technology-Related Assistance for Individuals with Disabilities Act (Tech Act) that are improving access, provision, and funding of assistive technology (AT) for individuals with disabilities. The beginning of the report describes regional projects that are providing statewide information and referral help as well as assistance in acquiring AT, equipment loan programs, equipment recycling programs, demonstration centers, evaluation centers, information and referral efforts, and financial loan programs. Activities are described under the following topics: (1) providing training on AT to professionals, customers, and family members; (2) working with state governments to ensure accessibility of electronic and information technology by all state agency employees and by individuals who use public facilities; (3) reaching underrepresented populations, particularly minority and rural populations; (4) involving people with disabilities to provide input, direction, and expertise on barriers to AT; and (5) working with protection and advocacy agencies to advocate for AT, including the expansion of augmentative and alternative communication devices under Medicaid and Medicaid coverage of durable medical equipment. A chart illustrating Tech Act activities to improve access in the different states is provided, as well as a list of funded projects. (CR)

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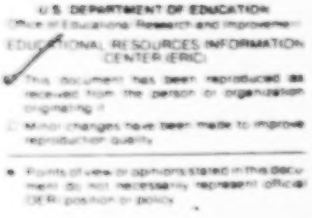
ED 418 551

Accomplishments Series

Tech Act Projects
Improving Access, Provision, and Funding

For Assistive Technology Devices and Services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EC 306360

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According to the Tech Act, the term ***"assistive technology device"*** *means any item, piece of equipment, or product system, whether acquired commercially off the shelf, modified, or customized, that is used to increase, maintain, or improve functional capabilities of individuals with disabilities.*

The term ***"assistive technology service"*** *means any service that directly assists an individual with a disability in the selection, acquisition, or use of an assistive technology device.*

Introduction

The Technology-Related Assistance for Individuals with Disabilities Act of 1988, as amended (Tech Act), provides discretionary grants to states to assist them in developing and implementing consumer-responsive, comprehensive statewide programs of technology-related assistance for individuals of all ages who have disabilities. Currently, all 50 states, plus the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and the U.S. Virgin Islands, have an assistive technology project (Tech Act project) funded under this act. The National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research (NIDRR), Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services of the U. S. Department of Education, administers the Tech Act program.

The Tech Act requires projects to examine barriers to accessing and obtaining assistive technology in their states and then to work to eliminate these barriers permanently. In addition, each State and Territory project has established a collaborative relationship through a grant or contract with a Protection and Advocacy agency (P&A) to provide individual and systems legal representation and advocacy. Over the 8 years that the Tech Act program has been in operation, projects have focused on overcoming barriers in three areas:

- Access to Assistive Technology.
- Availability of Assistive Technology.
- Funding for Assistive Technology.

Activities to

Improve Access, Provision, and Funding

Individual state Tech Act projects focus their activities on needs and barriers identified by the citizens with disabilities in their respective states. The activities described here are just a few of the many activities in which the Tech Act projects are engaged. While only one or two states may be used as an example, many other states may also be conducting similar activities. Contact the RESNA Technical Assistance Project or the individual state project directly for more information. A list of funded projects is included at the end of this document.

• Regional Centers

Thirty-five state Tech Act projects have established 147 regional centers to provide statewide information and referral help as well as assistance in acquiring assistive technology devices and services.

The Delaware Tech Act Project (DATI) has provided assistance to more than 12,000 individuals through its network of assistive technology resource centers that provide hands-on access to assistive technology through demonstrations, short-term equipment loans, and workshops.

The Wisconsin Tech Act Project (WisTech) has established regional centers within all of the state's independent living centers, building the capacity of those centers so that they can provide assistive technology information and assistance.

The Michigan Tech Act Project (Tech 2000) has worked through 22 local council offices to effectively reach citizens with disabilities. Some of the council offices are located in the state's traditionally underserved upper peninsula region.

• Equipment Loan Programs

Forty-four state Tech Act projects have established equipment loan programs and lending libraries. These programs provide short-term and long-term loans to children and adults with disabilities, as well as to service providers for evaluations. These programs ensure that devices are available in a timely and cost-effective manner.

The Kentucky Tech Act Project (KATS) has established five regional assistive technology resource centers that provided 1,608 equipment loans as well as information and other resources to 10,906 individuals in 1996.

The Montana Tech Act Project (MonTECH) has encouraged the collaboration of several existing equipment loan programs to form one statewide short-term equipment loan program that has affected approximately 11,500 people in the state who have disabilities.

This woman uses an enlarging device both at home and at work to magnify print materials up to 60 times their original size, making it possible for her to perform office functions and manage correspondence.

These two brothers are able to go for a walk alone with the assistance of a customized power wheelchair.

• Equipment Recycling Programs
State Tech Act projects have established programs to refurbish and recycle used assistive technology devices to meet consumer needs in a cost-effective manner. In 1996, 39 projects operated some type of linking program to match owners of used equipment with prospective purchasers of used equipment.

The New Hampshire Tech Act Project has developed a comprehensive equipment recycling program that has delivered over 1,000 used devices to individuals with a resulting cost savings of over $500,000 to consumers in the state in 1996.

The New Jersey Tech Act Project's (TARP's) Back-in-Action Equipment Recycling Program connects donors and consumers of used equipment through an ad-based system. In 1996, 400 devices were recycled, of which 100 were computers.

• Demonstration Centers
State Tech Act projects have established centers that house a wide range of assistive technology devices. Forty-eight states have equipment demonstration centers so that consumers can try out assistive technology devices, including simple low-tech devices prior to purchase.

The Oregon Tech Act Project (TALN), in coordination with its state Senior and Disabled Services Office, has established a new demonstration center to reach a three-county area. Already it is drawing over 100 patrons a month who are able to obtain information on assistive technology.

The Northern Marianas Tech Act Project (STRAID) has designed an Assistive Technology Center that will function as a one-stop shop for individuals to learn about assistive technology options and to access additional support services that might be needed.

• Evaluation Centers
State Tech Act projects have helped establish comprehensive evaluation centers for assistive technology, usually in collaboration with other state agencies, so that the needs of people with disabilities are properly assessed and so that they receive the appropriate technology to meet those needs.

The Mississippi Tech Act Project (START) has collaborated with the Mississippi State University Comprehensive Assistive Technology Center to provide assistive technology evaluations for underserved populations. The program also provides training for consumers and service providers on effective means of outreach to these underserved populations.

The Illinois Tech Act Project (IATP) has influenced its state legislature to pass a law creating assistive technology evaluation and training centers to be located throughout the state. These centers will offer comprehensive evaluations for assistive technology and training to consumers and family members and professionals who provide assistive technology services.

- **Information and Referral Efforts.** State Tech Act projects have worked to integrate information on assistive technology into existing toll free referral lines, state information databases, and enhanced centralized information services. As a result, more people with disabilities are getting the information they need about assistive technology. In 1996, state projects handled over 91,000 requests for information about assistive technology.

- **Conferences/Expos.** Many state Tech Act projects host assistive technology conferences and expos to provide information about assistive technology devices, funding sources, and other issues. Vendors and manufacturers are invited to come and exhibit their devices and equipment as an added attraction to the conference.

- **Publications.** Most state Tech Act projects publish documents and have comprehensive technology funding guides that have helped hundreds of people with disabilities as well as professionals working with them identify and pursue public and private funding sources in states.

  The Oklahoma Tech Act Project (ABLE Tech) has compiled a postsecondary resource guidebook to assist students with disabilities to identify assistive technology devices and services that are available on their college campus. This guide also helps high school students and counselors as they plan for the future.

- **Public Service Announcements (PSAs).** Tech Act projects have developed PSAs targeted to special audiences, such as African-Americans, Native Americans, and Hispanics to provide awareness of the benefits of assistive technology.

- **Web Pages.** Forty-four state Tech Act projects have World Wide Web pages to disseminate information and communicate to wider audiences.

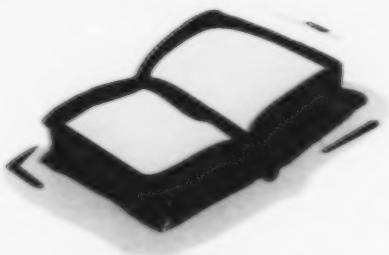
- **Financial Loan Programs.** Thirty-three state Tech Act projects have worked with banks and other lending institutions to establish low-interest loan programs. Almost $2 million were borrowed through low-interest loan programs to purchase assistive technology in 1996.

  The Kansas Tech Act Project has established a low-interest loan program for assistive technology devices with a local bank under the Community Reinvestment Act.

  The Alabama Tech Act Project (STAR) launched its financial loan program in January 1997 with more than $1 million available in low-interest, extended-term loan funds. The fund is open to individuals or to a family member of an individual with a disability needing funding to purchase assistive technology. In the first 4 months of operation, 15 applications were received.

  The North Carolina Tech Act Project has assisted a state independent living program in obtaining and establishing a statewide financial loan program with NationsBank.

This child uses an augmentative communication device to communicate at home and at school.



Providing Training

• Workshops and Training Events

In 1996, state Tech Act projects conducted or funded the training of over 105,000 professionals, customers, and family members on assistive technology topics.

The Idaho Tech Act Project increased the number and expertise of service providers and persons with disabilities in its state through a wide range of assistive technology classes. Over 1,400 people enhanced their skills and competencies in 1996 through this training.

The Iowa Tech Act Project (IPAT) has increased the awareness of over 4,000 underserved and underrepresented people with disabilities in the state through workshops and other training events for elderly persons, parents of infants and toddlers as well as through outreach efforts to African-American and Hispanic communities.

• Professional Development

State Tech Act projects have developed assistive technology curricula and infused them into the preservice and continuing education curricula of teachers, physical therapists, occupational therapists, and other service providers. Increased professional awareness and expertise will increase the number of people being prepared as assistive technology professionals.

State Tech Act projects have nurtured the development of university courses that incorporate assistive technology. These courses increase the expertise of service providers to meet the technology needs of people with disabilities.

The Nevada Tech Act Project has influenced the inclusion of assistive technology and disability education in 95 courses in 8 different colleges at the state university. As a result, 8,000 more students will graduate better equipped to work with people with disabilities.

The Virgin Islands Tech Act Project (TRAID) has encouraged its leading university to develop a master's degree program with a concentration in assistive technology to overcome a dire shortage of trained professionals on the islands.

The Guam Tech Act Project (GSAT) has arranged for collaboration with mainland medical centers and other NIDRR-funded projects to use distance telecommunication technology to provide masters-level classes at the university. These classes focus on assistive technology and rehabilitation practices.

Working with State Governments

• Section 508

As one of the conditions for receiving funding under the Tech Act, states must comply with Section 508 of the Rehabilitation Act. This section ensures the accessibility of electronic and information technologies by all state agency employees and by individuals who use public facilities. State Tech Act projects have worked to ensure compliance with this statute within their state agencies.

The New Mexico Tech Act Project has encouraged the state to approve a policy to adopt Section 508 as a state standard. This policy made official the long-held practice by the state to accommodate any state employee with a disability by providing the assistive technology they need.

The Maryland Tech Act Project (TAP) has worked with its various government agencies to make the state's information kiosks, web page, and public access facilities models of accessibility so that people with disabilities in the state have access to the information they need.

The Washington Tech Act Project has assisted the state library system place accessible workstations in 22 rural libraries for Internet hookups. Over 348,000 citizens are affected by this initiative and will be able to access the Internet at their local libraries.

Reaching Underrepresented Populations

❦ Outreach Efforts

Bringing assistive technology to the user, state Tech Act projects are using various methods to reach people with disabilities throughout their states, particularly minority and rural populations. In 1996, state Tech Act projects engaged in targeted outreach to rural, elderly, urban, Hispanic, African-American, and Native American populations.

The Alabama Tech Act Project (STAR) has collaborated with its Commission on Aging to provide training on low-tech, low-cost independent living devices for over 6,000 senior citizens.

This past year, the Indiana Tech Act Project (ATTAIN) provided training and technical assistance to more than 1,300 farmers and rural residents by evaluating equipment, machinery, and work sites and providing information on how to make their living and working areas more accessible.

The Idaho Tech Act Project disseminates information on assistive technology in Spanish through the state's Migrant Council regional offices. The project also airs Spanish public service announcements that are broadcast on numerous radio and television stations throughout the state.

To reach African-American individuals with disabilities, the New Jersey Tech Act Project (TARP), has created a network of community contacts in each county to increase awareness of assistive technology and to promote leadership among this population.

The Ohio Tech Act Project (TRAIN) has increased awareness of assistive technology for Appalachian residents in the southeast part of the state by getting involved with local community groups and area hospitals. An area community college donated free space for an assistive technology demonstration center and lending library to allow for greater access to assistive technology.

❦ Mobile Vans

State Tech Act projects operate mobile vans and trailers to showcase assistive devices. These vans can reach remote rural areas of the state where consumers are more likely to see and to try out devices not available in their communities.

Over 80,000 individuals in Minnesota have been reached through mobile van outreach activities of the Minnesota Tech Act Project (STAR), which provides assessment, evaluation, fitting, customization, repair, and maintenance of assistive technologies, including wheelchairs, communication devices, workday accommodations, computers, and environmental controls.

The Ohio Tech Act Project (TRAIN) operates a mobile van from one of its regional centers to reach the very rural areas of the southeast corner of the state. The regional center and the van are the only nearby sources of assistive technology devices that residents with disabilities can try out before they make a purchase.

The Wyoming Tech Act Project (WYNOT) and the Nebraska Tech Act Project have pooled their resources to establish a mobile demonstration unit designed to serve rural border communities and eliminate state-line barriers. In less than a year of operation, nearly 800 individuals have been provided with assistive technology information, training, or evaluations.

This child uses a plate switch to activate an adapted toy, enabling her to play and learn independently.

Tech Act Projects Activities to Improve Access

	STATE/TERRITORY																									
	Alabama	Alaska	American Samoa	Arizona	Arkansas	California	Colorado	Connecticut	Delaware	District of Columbia	Florida	Georgia	Guam	Hawaii	Idaho	Illinois	Indiana	Iowa	Kansas	Kentucky	Louisiana	Maine	Maryland
Regional Centers	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•			•	•	•	•		•		•	•		•	
Equipment Loan Program	•	•			•				•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•			•
Equipment Exchange/Recycling Program	•			•	•			•	•		•	•			•	•	•			•		•	•
Equipment Demonstration Center	•		•		•	•	•		•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•			•
Information and Referral Services	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Web Site	•	•		•	•	•		•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•		•
Financial Loan Program	•	•			•	•		•						•	•	•		•	•	•		•	•
Outreach Activities	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Training	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Consumer Involvement	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•

Michigan	Minnesota	Mississippi	Missouri	Montana	Nebraska	Nevada	New Hampshire	New Jersey	New Mexico	New York	North Carolina	North Dakota	Northern Marianas	Ohio	Oklahoma	Oregon	Pennsylvania	Puerto Rico	Rhode Island	South Carolina	South Dakota	Tennessee	Texas	Utah	Vermont	Virgin Islands	Virginia	Washington	West Virginia	Wisconsin	Wyoming
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Involving People with Disabilities

Tech Act projects were established to be responsive to consumer needs—to identify barriers to assistive technology access in the states and work to remove those barriers. People with disabilities play key roles in the Tech Act projects by providing input, direction, and expertise.

• Key Advisors and Staff
Individuals with disabilities hold key advisory board and staff positions on state Tech Act projects. In 1996, more than 626 people with disabilities served on project advisory boards, more than 175 worked on project staffs, and over 685 worked in other advisory capacities. In these positions, they were actively involved in evaluating state programs and services and planning the statewide assistive technology agenda.

The Virginia Council on Assistive Technology (VCAT), an advisory group to Virginia's Tech Act Project, has a voting membership of 18 people, 15 of whom must be users or family members of users of assistive technology. Each year the VCAT develops a collaborative legislative agenda with other disability groups in the state, which resulted in the establishment of a financial loan program in 1996 and of a lemon law in 1997.

• Members of Boards of Directors
State Tech Act projects have influenced the modification of requirements for the board of directors of various state advisory groups, so that these boards now include persons with disabilities who are able to provide much-needed knowledge, input, and consumer monitoring.

The Rhode Island Tech Act Project (ATAP) was instrumental in having a person with a hearing loss, who uses hearing aids, included as the consumer representative on the Licensing Board for Hearing Aid Dealers.

The Arkansas Tech Act Project (ICAN) encouraged its Developmental Disabilities Services to modify its policies to require that persons with disabilities and their family members be included on boards of directors of service provider agencies. These boards influence the services provided to 2,522 individuals.

• Peer Support Networks
Tech Act projects have formed peer support networks that offer a mechanism for people with disabilities who use assistive technology to communicate with one another.

The Nebraska Tech Act Project has developed a peer support network linking community volunteers with people with disabilities who use assistive technology to provide one-to-one support and community awareness.

This man is able to travel independently about the community with the assistance of a motorized van and power lift.

Advocating for Assistive Technology

Congress recognized the importance for individual advocacy in addition to the systems change efforts of the Tech Act projects. Each Tech Act project has an agreement with its state protection and advocacy (P&A) agency as mandated in the Tech Act Amendments of 1994. The purpose of the agreements is to provide legal advocacy for individuals with disabilities to obtain assistive technology devices and/or services.

• Expansion of AAC Funding

P&A agencies have worked with Tech Act projects to obtain funding for alternative and augmentative communication (AAC) devices for children and adults under Medicaid. Fifteen states participated in the development of a model policy for funding AAC devices. Each Tech Act project and P&A will work with the service providers to tailor the model policy to their state and develop strategies to have the model, or components of it, adopted.

• Medicaid Coverage for Durable Medical Equipment (DME)

Many state P&As have worked to expand coverage for durable medical equipment, to include motorized wheelchairs, environmental control systems, van lifts, and other equipment and devices.

For example, in Pennsylvania and Texas, P&As were able to reach agreements to allow motorized wheelchairs in nursing homes where such devices had previously not been allowed.

In Rhode Island, the P&A obtained funding for an environmental control system under Medicaid's Early Periodic Screening, Diagnosis, and Treatment (EPSDT) Program for a 17-year-old. This action expanded the scope of services under EPSDT.

• Advocacy Training

In addition to protection and advocacy services, all Tech Act projects are providing some level of assistive technology advocacy services to individuals, parents, and service providers. Training sessions are being provided by the Tech Act projects and their partners to empower individuals with disabilities, their family representatives, and others to become self-advocates and leaders on assistive technology issues. Information about public and private assistive technology funding sources is made available as is information about the various laws under which funding for assistive technology may be obtained.

For more information about these and other activities, contact the RESNA Technical Assistance Project or the individual Tech Act project. ■

Tech Act Projects

States funded under the Technology-Related Assistance For Individuals With Disabilities Act of 1988, as amended and administered by the National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research

ALABAMA STATEWIDE TECHNOLOGY ACCESS AND RESPONSE (STAR) SYSTEM FOR ALABAMIANS WITH DISABILITIES (1993)
2125 East South Boulevard
P.O. Box 20752
Montgomery, AL 36120-0752
Project Director: Dr. Tom Gannaway
PHONE: (334) 613-3480
PHONE: (800) STAR656 (In-state only)
FAX: (334) 613-3485
E-MAIL: alstar@mont.mindspring.com
HOMEPAGE: http://www.mindspring.com/~alstar

ASSISTIVE TECHNOLOGIES OF ALASKA (1990)
1016 West 6th, Suite 105
Anchorage, AK 99501
Program Director: Michael Shiffer
PHONE: (907) 274-5606 (Voice/TDD)
FAX: (907) 274-5605
E-MAIL: mshiffer@exprsswy.state.ak.us
HOMEPAGE:
http://www.corcom.com/ata/index.html

AMERICAN SAMOA ASSISTIVE TECHNOLOGY SERVICE PROJECT (1993)
Division of Vocational Rehabilitation
Department of Human Resources
Pago Pago, American Samoa 96799
Project Director: Edmund Peters
PHONE: (684) 699-1329
TDD: (684) 233-7874
FAX: (684) 699-1376

ARIZONA TECHNOLOGY ACCESS PROGRAM (AZTAP) (1994)
Institute for Human Development
Northern Arizona University
P.O. Box 5640
Flagstaff, AZ 86011
Interim Director: Daniel Davidson, Ph.D.
PHONE: (520) 523-7033
TDD: (520) 523-1695
FAX: (520) 523-9127
E-MAIL: daniel.davidson@nau.edu
HOMEPAGE: http://www.nau.edu/~ihd/aztap.html

ARKANSAS INCREASING CAPABILITIES ACCESS NETWORK (ICAN) (1989)
Arkansas Department of Workforce Education
Arkansas Rehabilitation Services
2201 Brookwood Drive, Suite 117
Little Rock, AR 72202
Project Director: Sue Gaskin
PHONE: (501) 666-8868 (Voice/TDD)
PHONE: (800) 828-2799 (Voice/TDD, In-state only)
FAX: (501) 666-5319
E-MAIL: sgaskin@compuserve.com
HOMEPAGE: http://www.arkansas-ican.org

CALIFORNIA ASSISTIVE TECHNOLOGY SYSTEM (1994)
California Department of Rehabilitation
(Lead Agency)
830 K Street, Room 102
Sacramento, CA 95814
Project Coordinator: Dennis Lee
PHONE: (916) 324-1062 (Voice/TDD)
PHONE: (800) 390-2699 (In-state)
FAX: (916) 323-0914
E-MAIL: dennis.lee@hq1.calvamet.gov
HOMEPAGE: http://www.catwa.com

COLORADO ASSISTIVE TECHNOLOGY PROJECT (1989)
University of Colorado Health Sciences Center
Colorado University Affiliated Program
The Pavilion, A046-Box B140
1919 Ogden Street, 2d Floor
Denver, CO 80218
Information Operator: Judith Volkman
Project Director: Cathy Bodine
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TTY: (303) 864-5110
FAX: (303) 864-5119
E-MAIL: cathy.bodine@uchsc.edu

CONNECTICUT ASSISTIVE TECHNOLOGY PROJECT (1992)
Bureau of Rehabilitation Services
25 Sigourney St., 11th Floor
Hartford, CT 06106
Project Director: John M. Ficarro
PHONE: (860) 424-4881
PHONE: (800) 537-2549 (In-state)
TDD: (860) 424-4839
FAX: (860) 424-4850
E-MAIL: ctrtap@aol.com
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DELAWARE ASSISTIVE TECHNOLOGY INITIATIVE (DATI) (1991)
Center for Applied Science & Engineering
University of Delaware/duPont Hospital for Children
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FAX: (302) 651-6791
E-MAIL: dati@asel.udel.edu
HOMEPAGE: http://www.asel.udel.edu/dati/

D.C. PARTNERSHIP FOR ASSISTIVE TECHNOLOGY (1993)
Rehabilitation Services Administration
800 9th Street, SW, 4th Floor
Washington, DC 20024
Acting Project Director: Elizabeth Parker
PHONE: (202) 645-5711

FLORIDA ALLIANCE FOR ASSISTIVE SERVICE AND TECHNOLOGY (1992)
1020 E. Lafayette St., Suite 110
Tallahassee, FL 32301-4546
Project Director: Terry Ward
PHONE/TDD: (850) 487-3278
PHONE/TDD: (800) 322-7881 (In-state)
FAX: (850) 487-2805
E-MAIL: fast@fast.org
HOMEPAGE: http://www.fast.org

GEORGIA TOOLS FOR LIFE (1991)
Division of Rehabilitation Services
2 Peachtree Street NW, Suite 35-413
Atlanta, GA 30303-3166
Project Director: Joy Kinskern
PHONE: (404) 657-3084
PHONE: (800) 479-8665 (In-state)
TDD: (404) 657-3085
FAX: (404) 657-3086
E-MAIL: 1024761747@compuserve.com
HOMEPAGE: http://www.gatfl.org

GUAM SYSTEM FOR ASSISTIVE TECHNOLOGY (GSAT) (1994)
University Affiliated Program—Developmental Disabilities
House #12 Dean's Circle
University of Guam
UOG Station
Mangilao, Guam 96923
Principal Investigator: Heidi E. Tarza San Nicolas, Ph.D.
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HAWAII ASSISTIVE TECHNOLOGY TRAINING AND SERVICES (HATTS) (1991)
414 Kuwili Street, Suite 104
Honolulu, HI 96817
Project Director: Barbara Fischkowitz-Leong, M.Ed.
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FAX: (808) 532-7120
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IDAHO ASSISTIVE TECHNOLOGY PROJECT (1992)
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Project Director: Ron Seiler
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FAX: (208) 885-3628
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ILLINOIS ASSISTIVE TECHNOLOGY PROJECT (1989)
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INDIANA ATTAIN (ACCESSING TECHNOLOGY THROUGH AWARENESS IN INDIANA) PROJECT (1990)
1815 N. Meridian, Suite 200
Indianapolis, IN 46202
Project Manager: Cris Fulford
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PHONE: (800) 528-8246 (In-state)
TDD: (800) 743-3333 (National)
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IOWA PROGRAM FOR ASSISTIVE TECHNOLOGY (1990)
Iowa University Affiliated Program
University Hospital School
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Iowa City, IA 52242-1011
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ASSISTIVE TECHNOLOGY FOR KANSANS PROJECT (1993)
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Parsons, KS 67357
Project Director: Charles R. Spellman
Project Coordinator: Sheila Simmons
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PHONE: (800) KAN DO IT
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KENTUCKY ASSISTIVE TECHNOLOGY SERVICES NETWORK (1989)
Charles McDowell Rehabilitation Center
8412 Westport Road
Louisville, KY 40242
Project Director: J. Chase Forrester
PHONE: (502) 327-0022
PHONE/TDD: (800) 327-5287 (In-state)
FAX: (502) 327-9974
TDD: (502) 327-8855
E-MAIL: katsnet@iglou.com
HOMEPAGE: http://www.katsnet.org

LOUISIANA ASSISTIVE TECHNOLOGY ACCESS NETWORK (1991)
P.O. Box 14115
Baton Rouge, LA 70898-4115
Executive Director: Julie Nesbit
PHONE/TDD: (504) 925-9500
PHONE/TDD: (800) 270-6185
FAX: (504) 925-9660
E-MAIL: latanstate@aol.com
HOMEPAGE: http://www.latan.org

MAINE CONSUMER INFORMATION AND TECHNOLOGY TRAINING EXCHANGE (MAINE CITE) (1989)
Maine CITE Coordinating Center
Education Network of Maine
46 University Drive
Augusta, ME 04330
Project Director: Kathy Powers
PHONE: (207) 621-3195 (Voice/TDD)
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E-MAIL: kpowers@maine.cupe.maine.edu

MARYLAND TECHNOLOGY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (1989)
Governor's Office for Individuals with Disabilities
300 W. Lexington Street, Box 10
Baltimore, MD 21201
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E-MAIL: rasinski@clark.net
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1295 Boylston Street, Suite 310
Boston, MA 02115
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MICHIGAN TECH 2000 (1992)
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MINNESOTA STAR PROGRAM (1989)
500 Centennial Building
658 Cedar Street
St. Paul, MN 55155
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PHONE: (612) 296-2771
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HOMEPAGE:
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MISSISSIPPI PROJECT START (1990)
P.O. Box 1698
Jackson, MS 39215-1000
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FAX: (601) 364-2349
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MISSOURI ASSISTIVE TECHNOLOGY PROJECT (1991)
4731 South Cochise, Suite 114
Independence, MO 64055-6975
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TTY: (816) 373-9315
FAX: (816) 373-9314
E-MAIL: matpmo@qni.com
HOMEPAGE: http://www.dhdir.state.mo.us/matp/

MONTECH (1991)
MUARRD, The University of Montana
634 Eddy Avenue
Missoula, MT 59812
Project Director: Gail McGregor
PHONE: (406) 243-5676
TDD: (800) 732-0323 (National)
FAX: (406) 243-4730
E-MAIL: rmontech@selway.umt.edu

NEBRASKA ASSISTIVE TECHNOLOGY PROJECT (1989)
401 Centennial Mall South
P.O. Box 94987
Lincoln, NE 68509-4987
Project Director: Mark Schultz
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PHONE: (800) 742-7594 (In-state only)
FAX: (402) 471-0117
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HOMEPAGE:
http://www.nde.state.ne.us/atp/techome.html

NEVADA ASSISTIVE TECHNOLOGY COLLABORATIVE (1990)
Rehabilitation Division
Community Based Services
711 South Stewart Street
Carson City, NV 89710
Project Administrator: Donny Loux
PHONE: (702) 687-4452
TDD: (702) 687-3388
FAX: (702) 687-3292
E-MAIL: pgowins@govmail.state.nv.us
HOMEPAGE: http://www.state.nv.us.80

NEW HAMPSHIRE TECHNOLOGY PARTNERSHIP PROJECT (1991)
Institute on Disability/UAP
#14 Ten Ferry Street
The Concord Center
Concord, NH 03301
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Project Coordinator: Marion Pawlek
PHONE: (603) 224-0630 (Voice/TDD)
FAX: (603) 226-0389
E-MAIL: mpawlek@christa.unh.edu
HOMEPAGE:
http://www.iod.unh.edu/projects/spd.htm

NEW JERSEY TECHNOLOGY ASSISTIVE RESOURCE PROGRAM (1992)
New Jersey Protection and Advocacy, Inc.
210 South Broad Street, 3rd Floor
Trenton, NJ 08608
Project Director: Ellen Lence
PHONE: (609) 777-0945
PHONE: (800) 342-5832 (In-state)
TDD: (609) 633-7106
FAX: (609) 777-0187
E-MAIL: elence@njpanda.org
HOMEPAGE: http://www.njpanda.org

NEW MEXICO TECHNOLOGY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (1990)
435 St. Michael's Drive, Building D
Santa Fe, NM 87505
Project Director: Alan Klaus
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FAX: (505) 827-4746
E-MAIL: nmdvrtap@aol.com

NEW YORK STATE TRAID PROJECT (1990)
Office of Advocate for Persons with Disabilities
One Empire State Plaza, Suite 1001
Albany, NY 12223-1150
Project Director: Deborah Buck
PHONE: (518) 474-2825
PHONE: (800) 522-4369 (Voice/TDD, In-state)
TTY: (518) 473-4231
FAX: (518) 473-6005
E-MAIL: leffings@cmu.com
HOMEPAGE: http://www.state.ny.us/
disabledadvocate/technlog.htm

NORTH CAROLINA ASSISTIVE TECHNOLOGY PROJECT (1990)
Department of Health and Human Services
Division of Vocational Rehabilitation Services
1110 Navaho Drive, Suite 101
Raleigh, NC 27609-7322
Project Director: Ricki Cook
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FAX: (919) 850-2792
E-MAIL: rcook@mindspring.com
HOMEPAGE: http://www.mindspring.com/~ncatp

NORTH DAKOTA INTERAGENCY PROGRAM FOR ASSISTIVE TECHNOLOGY (IPAT) (1993)
P.O. Box 743
Cavalier, ND 58220
Director: Judie Lee
PHONE: (701) 265-4807 (Voice/TDD)
FAX:(701) 265-4130
E-MAIL: lee@pioneer.state.nd.us
HOMEPAGE: http://www.ndipat.org

COMMONWEALTH OF THE NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS ASSISTIVE TECHNOLOGY PROJECT (1994)
Developmental Disabilities Planning Office
Office of the Governor, Building 1312
P.O. Box 2565
Saipan, MP 96950
Project Director: Thomas J. Camacho
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FAX: (670) 322-4168
E-MAIL: dd.council@saipan.com
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branches/ddcouncil

OHIO TRAIN (1992)
Ohio Super Computer Center
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Columbus, OH 43212
Executive Director: Douglas Huntt
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PHONE: (800) 784-3425 (Voice/TDD, In-state)
TDD: (614) 292-3162
FAX: (614) 292-5866
E-MAIL: dhuntt.1@osc.edu
HOMEPAGE: http://train.ovl.osc.edu

OKLAHOMA ABLE TECH (1992)
Oklahoma State University Wellness Center
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Stillwater, OK 74078-2026
Project Manager: Linda Jaco
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FAX: (405) 744-7670
E-MAIL: mlswell@okway.okstate.edu
HOMEPAGE: http://www.okstate.edu/wellness/at-home.htm

OREGON TECHNOLOGY ACCESS FOR LIFE NEEDS PROJECT (TALN) (1990)
1257 Ferry Street, SE
Salem, OR 97310
Project Director: Byron McNaught
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FAX: (503) 378-3599
E-MAIL: atr@orednet.org

PENNSYLVANIA'S INITIATIVE ON ASSISTIVE TECHNOLOGY (1992)
Institute on Disabilities/UAP
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Philadelphia, PA 19122
Project Director: Amy Goldman
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PHONE: (215) 204-5966 (Voice)
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TDD: (800) 750-PIAT (TT)
FAX: (215) 204-9371
E-MAIL: piat@astro.ocis.temple.edu
HOMEPAGE: http://www.temple.edu/inst_disabilities

PUERTO RICO ASSISTIVE TECHNOLOGY PROJECT (1993)
University of Puerto Rico
Medical Sciences Campus
College of Related Health Professions
Office of Project Investigation and Development
Box 365067
San Juan, PR 00936-5067
Project Director: Maria I. Miranda, B.A.
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PHONE: (800) 981-6033 (In PR only)
PHONE: (809) 758-2525 x4413
TDD/FAX: (809) 754-8034
E-MAIL: pratp@coqui.net

RHODE ISLAND ASSISTIVE TECHNOLOGY ACCESS PARTNERSHIP (1993)
Office of Rehabilitation Services
40 Fountain Street
Providence, RI 02903-1808
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TDD: (401) 421-7016
FAX: (401) 421-9259
E-MAIL: solson@ritap.state.ri.us
HOMEPAGE: http://www.ors.state.ri.us

SOUTH CAROLINA ASSISTIVE TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM (1991)
USC School of Medicine
Center for Developmental Disabilities
Columbia, SC 29208
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SOUTH DAKOTA ASSISTIVE TECHNOLOGY PROJECT (DAKOTALINK) (1992)
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Rapid City, SD 57702
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TENNESSEE TECHNOLOGY ACCESS PROJECT (1990)
710 James Robertson Parkway
Andrew Johnson Tower, 10th Floor
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Project Director: Rob Roberts, Ph.D.
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FAX: (615) 532-6719
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HOMEPAGE:
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TEXAS ASSISTIVE TECHNOLOGY PARTNERSHIP (1992)
University of Texas at Austin
College of Education
SZB252-D5100
Austin, TX 78712-1290
Interim Project Director: Susanne Flood
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FAX: (512) 471-7549
E-MAIL: sclrod@mail.utexas.edu
HOMEPAGE:
http://www.edb.utexas.edu/coe/depts/sped/tatp/tatp.html

U.S. VIRGIN ISLAND TECHNOLOGY-RELATED ASSISTANCE FOR INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES (TRAID) (1995)
University of the Virgin Islands/UAP
#2 John Brewers Bay
St. Thomas, VI 00801-0990
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UTAH ASSISTIVE TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM (1989)
Center for Persons with Disabilities
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FAX: (435) 797-2355
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VERMONT ASSISTIVE TECHNOLOGY PROJECT (1990)
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VIRGINIA ASSISTIVE TECHNOLOGY SYSTEM (1990)
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FAX: (804) 662-9478
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http://www.vcu.edu/rrtcweb/Vats/vatsview.html

WASHINGTON ASSISTIVE TECHNOLOGY ALLIANCE (1993)
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WEST VIRGINIA ASSISTIVE TECHNOLOGY SYSTEM (1992)
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Airport Research and Office Park
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Morgantown, WV 26505
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HOMEPAGE: http://www.wvu.edu/~waodd/wvat.htm

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April 1998, Produced by
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This publication is available upon request in alternative formats

The RESNA Technical Assistance Project, Grant #H224A50006, is an activity funded by the National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research (NIDRR), U.S. Department of Education, under the Technology-Related Assistance for Individuals with Disabilities Act of 1988, as amended. The information contained herein does not necessarily reflect the position of NIDRR/ED or the Rehabilitation Engineering and Assistive Technology Society of North America (RESNA), and no official endorsement of the materials should be inferred.

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